

GWD DESIGN, INC.

Pipeline MAOP Calculation per CFR 195.106 and consistent with ASME B31.4 Sec. 402 & 404

Client: Whiting Petroleum Corporation
Project: Nexen 8" Oil Pipeline
Location: Stanley, ND

Rev.: B
Rev. Date: 10/6/2009
Print Date: 10/6/2009

$$P=(2St/D) \times E \times F \quad (\text{See CFR 195.106 for references below})$$

P = Internal design pressure in p.s.i. (kPa) gage.

S = Yield strength in pounds per square inch (kPa) determined in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

t = Nominal wall thickness of the pipe in inches (millimeters).
If this is unknown, it is determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

D = Nominal outside diameter of the pipe in inches (millimeters).

E = Seam joint factor determined in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

F = A design factor of 0.72, except that a design factor of 0.60 is used for pipe, including risers, on a platform located offshore or on a platform in inland navigable waters, and 0.54 is used for pipe that has been subjected to cold expansion to meet the specified minimum yield strength and is subsequently heated, other than by welding or stress relieving as a part of welding, to a temperature higher than 900 °F (482 °C) for any period of time or over 600 °F (316 °C) for more than 1 hour.

Line Pipe Calculation:

S = 42,000 psi API 5L B, X42/X52 (transition piece is API 5L B, X42)
t = 0.250 inches
D = 8.625 inches
E = 1 Only ERW pipe will be used (see CFR 195.106 paragraph (e))
F = 0.72

P = 1753 psig From -20 °F to 100 °F

Above Ground Pipe Calculation:

S = 35,000 psi A333 Gr 6 (see attached Fig. 17-25 from GPSA 12th Edition Vol. II)
t = 0.500 inches Sch. 80
D = 8.625 inches
E = 1 Only ERW/Seamless pipe will be used (see CFR 195.106 paragraph (e))
F = 0.72

P = 2922 psig From -20 °F to 100 °F
(NOTE: 4" STD wall used for valves is rated to 2654 psig)
(NOTE: Temperatures below -20 °F are excluded from the scope of ASME B31.4-2006)

Pipeline "Weak Link":

The weakest point in the pipeline will be the ANSI 600# flanges per ASME B16.5-2003 as shown in the attached Fig. 17-28 from GPSA 12th Edition Vol. II. **MAOP will be 1480 psig from -20 to 100 °F.**

GWD DESIGN, INC.

Hydrotest Calculation per ASME B31.4 Sec. 437.4

Client: Whiting Petroleum Corporation
Project: Nexen 8" Oil Pipeline
Location: Stanley, ND

Rev.: B
Rev. Date: 9/21/2009
Print Date: 10/6/2009

per ASME B31.4 the hydrotest must be run at 1.25 times the MAOP for 4 hours and 1.1 times for 4 hours

MAOP = 1480 psig (see MAOP Calculation)

Hydrotest Pressure:

Hydrotest Pressure = MAOP x 1.25

Hydrotest Pressure = 1850 psig (Required at Highest Point in Elevation during 1.25 test)

Elevation Change Pressure Head:

Max Elevation Change = Highest Elevation Point - Lowest Elevation Point

Max Elevation Change = 2371 ft- 2157 ft (See Attached Pipeline Profile)

Max Elevation Change = 214 ft

Water Pressure Head = 92.8 psi (Only valid with Water as Test Medium)

Minimum Pressure at Points During Test:

Inlet Elevation = 2192.50 ft Inlet Pressure = 1925 psig

Outlet Elevation = 2204.85 ft Outlet Pressure = 1920 psig

High Pt Elevation = 2366.59 ft High Pt Pressure = 1850 psig

Low Pt Elevation = 2158.16 ft Low Pt Pressure = 1940 psig

Chart Elevation = 2204.85 ft Chart Pressure = 1920 psig

NOTE: Chart was located at the pipeline outlet near Stanley, ND.

GWD DESIGN, INC.
Hydrotest Calculation per ASME B31.4 Sec. 437.4

Client: Whiting Petroleum Corporation
Project: Nexen 8" Oil Pipeline
Location: Stanley, ND

Rev.: C
Rev. Date: 10/6/2009
Print Date: 10/6/2009

per ASME B31.4 Sec. 437.4.1: When lines are tested at pressures that develop a hoop stress, based on nominal wall thickness, in excess of 90% of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe, special care shall be used to prevent overstrain of the pipe.

$$\text{Hoop Stress} = P \times ID / 2t < 90\% S$$

- P = Internal Pressure in psig
- ID = Internal Diameter in inches
- t = Wall Thickness in inches
- S = Yield Strength in psi

Line Pipe Hoop Stress Calculation:

To prevent overstrain of pipe Max Hydrotest pressure should be at a hoop stress less than 90% of SMYS

ID = 8.125 in
t = 0.250 in
S = 52,000 psi

Max Hoop Stress = 46,800 psi

P = 2880 psig (Max Pressure that can be applied at lowest point)

Above Ground Pipe Hoop Stress Calculation:

To prevent overstrain of pipe Max Hydrotest pressure should be at a hoop stress less than 90% of SMYS

ID =	7.625 in	Transition Piece
t =	0.500 in	8.125 in
S =	35,000 psi	0.250 in (min)
		42,000 psi

Max Hoop Stress = 31,500 psi 37,800 psi

P = 4131 psig 2326 psig

Maximum Allowable Pressure at Points During Test:

Inlet Elevation =	2192.50 ft	Inlet Pressure =	2865 psig
Outlet Elevation =	2204.85 ft	Outlet Pressure =	2860 psig
High Pt Elevation =	2368.59 ft	High Pt Pressure =	2790 psig
Low Pt Elevation =	2158.16 ft	Low Pt Pressure =	2880 psig
Chart Elevation =	2204.85 ft	Chart Pressure =	2860 psig

NOTE: Chart was located at the pipeline outlet near Stanley, ND.

GWD DESIGN, INC.
Pill Volume Calculation

Client: Whiting Petroleum Corporation
Project: Nexen 8" Oil Pipeline
Location: Stanley, ND

Rev.: B
Rev. Date: 9/21/2009
Print Date: 10/6/2009

$$\text{Volume} = \pi R^2 L$$

$$R = ID/2$$

$$ID = 8.125 \text{ in} = 0.67708 \text{ ft}$$

$$R = 0.33854 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 94,500 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 34,026 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume} = 254,529 \text{ gallons}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 6,060 \text{ bbls}$$

8" Nexen Oil Pipeline Profile

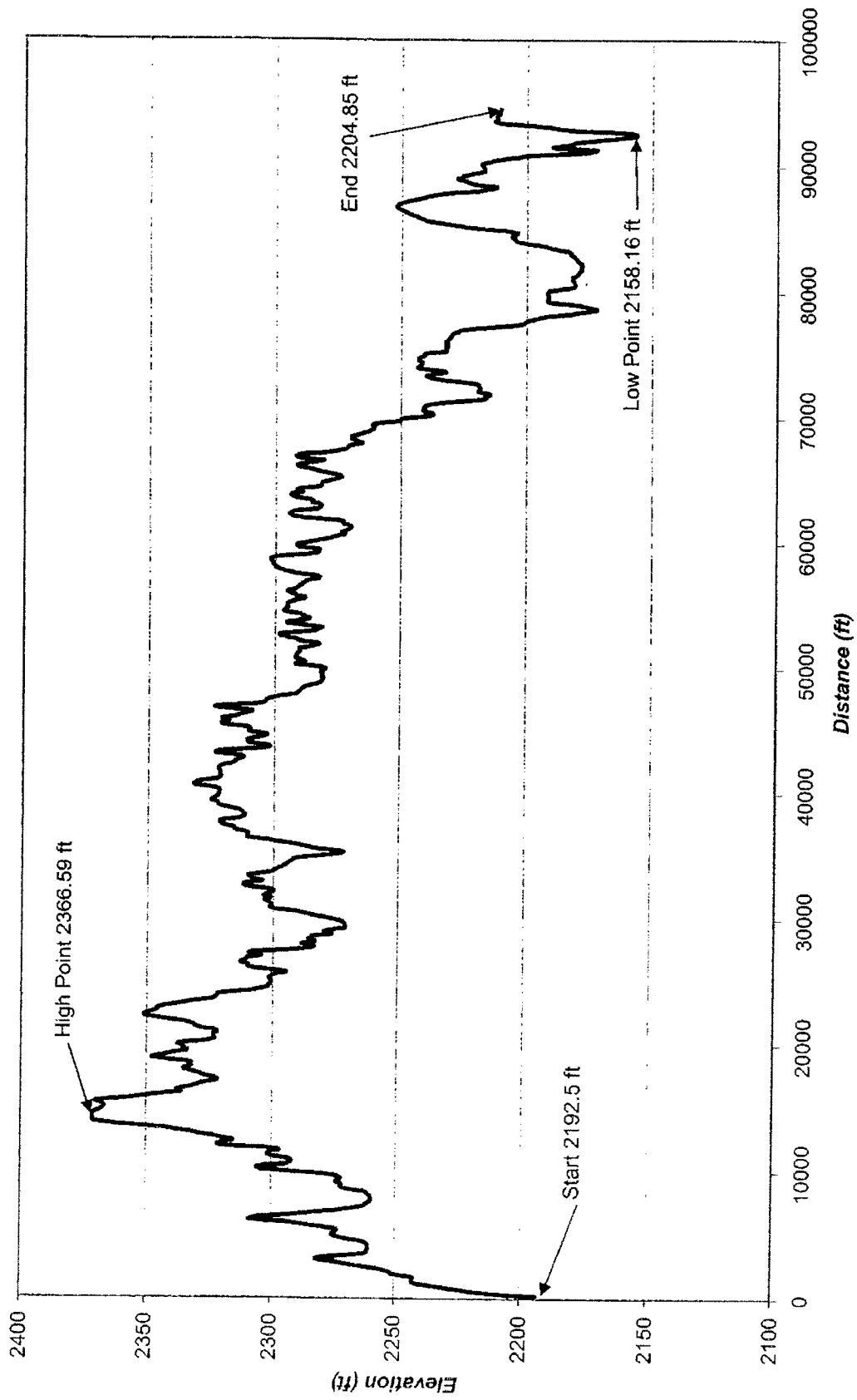


FIG. 17-27

Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping
Code for Pressure Piping ANSI B31.8-1999
Carbon Steel and High Yield Strength Pipe

(Values apply to A106, API 5L and API 5LX pipe having the same specified minimum yield strength as shown)

Nom Pipe Size	O.D.	Wall Thk.	Allowable Working Pressures up to 250°F, in psig																				
			Construction Type Design Factors																				
			Type A, F = 0.72*					Type B, F = 0.60					Type C, F = 0.50					Type D, F = 0.40					
			GR.B					GR.B					GR.B					GR.B					
35,000	42,000	46,000	52,000	60,000	35,000	42,000	46,000	52,000	60,000	35,000	42,000	46,000	52,000	60,000	35,000	42,000	46,000	52,000	60,000				
2	(STD)	154	3268																				
		2375	218	4626																			
3	3.500 (STD)	125	1600																				
		156	2246																				
		188	2707																				
		216	3110																				
		250	3600																				
		281	4046																				
		300	4320																				
4	4.500 (STD)	125	1400	1680	1840																		
		156	1747	2097	2296																		
		188	2105	2526	2767																		
		219	2453	2943	3223																		
		237	2654	3185	3483																		
		250	2800	3360	3680																		
		281	3147	3776	4136																		
		312	3494	4193	4593																		
		337	3774	4530	4961																		
		6	6.025 (STD)	156	1187	1424	1560	1763															
188	1429			1716	1880	2124																	
219	1666			2000	2190	2475																	
250	1902			2282	2500	2826																	
280	2130			2556	2799	3164																	
312	2373			2848	3120	3527																	
375	2853			3424	3750	4237																	
432	3267			3949	4319	4863																	
8	8.025 (STD)			156	912	1094	1198	1354															
				188	1098	1318	1444	1632															
		203	1186	1424	1559	1762																	
		219	1280	1536	1681	1901																	
		250	1461	1753	1920	2170																	
		277	1618	1942	2128	2405																	
		312	1823	2189	2396	2709																	
		322	1882	2258	2473	2796																	
		344	2011	2412	2642	2988																	
		375	2191	2628	2880	3256																	
10	10.750 (STD)	188	881	1058	1158	1310																	
		203	969	1143	1251	1415																	
		219	1026	1231	1348	1525																	
		250	1172	1407	1540	1741																	
		279	1309	1570	1719	1944																	
		307	1440	1728	1892	2138																	
		344	1613	1935	2120	2396																	
		365	1711	2054	2249	2542																	
		438	2054	2464	2700	3051																	
		500	2344	2813	3081	3480																	
12	12.750 (STD)	188	743	892	977	1104																	
		203	803	963	1055	1193																	
		219	866	1039	1138	1287																	
		250	988	1186	1299	1468																	
		281	1111	1332	1460	1651																	
		312	1233	1480	1620	1832																	
		330	1305	1566	1715	1939																	
		344	1359	1631	1786	2020																	
		375	1482	1779	1948	2202																	
		406	1606	1926	2110	2355																	
12	12.750 (STD)	438	1732	2077	2275	2572																	
		500	1976	2372	2598	2936																	

* Type A construction also applicable to "Liquid Petroleum Transportation Piping Code," ANSI B31.4-2002

FIG. 17-28

Pressure-Temperature Ratings for Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings from ANSI B16.5-1996

CLASS	150	300	400	600	900	1500	2500
Material Group 1.1 (Carbon Steel)						A105 (1), A216-WCB (1), A515-70 (1) A516-70 (1) (2) A350-LF2 (1), A537-C1.1 (3)	
°F	Pressures are in pounds per square inch, gauge (psig)						
-20 to 100	285	740	990	1480	2220	3705	6170
200	260	675	900	1350	2025	3375	5625
300	230	685	875	1315	1970	3280	5470
400	200	635	845	1270	1900	3170	5280
500	170	600	800	1200	1795	2995	4990
600	140	550	730	1095	1640	2735	4560
650	125	535	715	1075	1610	2685	4475
700	110	535	710	1065	1600	2665	4440
750	95	505	670	1010	1510	2520	4200
800	80	410	550	825	1235	2060	3430
850	65	270	355	535	805	1340	2230
900	50	170	230	345	515	860	1430
950	35	105	140	205	310	515	860
1000	20	50	70	105	155	260	430
Material Group 2.1 (Type 304)						A182-F304 (5), A182-F304H A240-304 (5), A351-CF8 (5) A351-CF3 (4)	
-20 to 100	275	720	960	1440	2160	3600	6000
200	230	600	800	1200	1800	3000	5000
300	205	540	720	1080	1620	2700	4500
400	190	495	660	995	1490	2485	4140
500	170	465	620	930	1395	2330	3880
600	140	435	580	875	1310	2185	3640
650	125	430	575	860	1290	2150	3580
700	110	425	565	850	1275	2125	3540
750	95	415	555	830	1245	2075	3460
800	80	405	540	805	1210	2015	3360
850	65	395	530	790	1190	1980	3300
900	50	390	520	780	1165	1945	3240
950	35	380	510	765	1145	1910	3180
1000	20	320	430	640	965	1605	2675
1050		310	410	615	925	1545	2570
1100		255	345	515	770	1285	2145
1150		200	265	400	595	995	1655
1200		155	205	310	465	770	1285
1250		115	150	225	340	565	945
1300		85	115	170	255	430	715
1350		60	80	125	185	310	515
1400		50	65	90	145	240	400
1450		35	45	70	105	170	285
1500		25	35	55	80	135	230

- Notes:
- (1) Upon prolonged exposure to temperatures above about 800°F (425°C), the carbide phase of carbon steel may be converted to graphite; permissible but not recommended for prolonged use above 800°F
 - (2) Not to be used over 850°F
 - (3) Not to be used over 700°F
 - (4) Not to be used over 800°F
 - (5) At temperatures over 1000°F (540°C), use only when the carbon content is 0.04 percent or higher
 - (6) For temperatures above 1000°F (540°C), use only if the material is heat treated by heating it to a temperature of at least 1900°F (1040°C) and quenching in water or rapidly cooling by other means

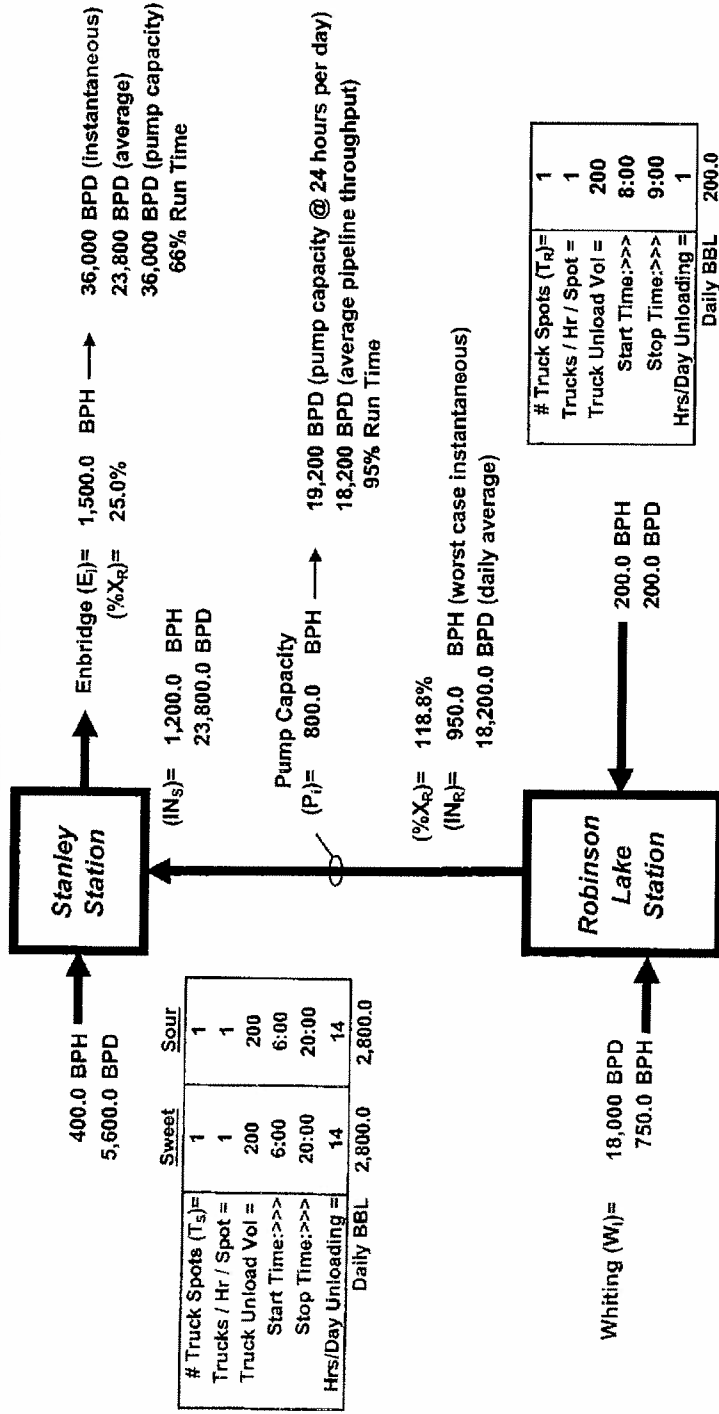
6.3. HAZOP Recommendations: Whiting Oil & Gas

During discussion of node 1 (Robinson Lake inlet from the Whiting Oil and Gas Co. crude pipeline), a representative from Whiting was available to provide information to the PHA team related to the pipeline and nearby operations.

As a result of the review of this node, six (6) recommendations were made for which input or follow-up from Whiting would be required. Two (2) of these six recommendations were ranked as "H" high risk. These recommendations were as follows:

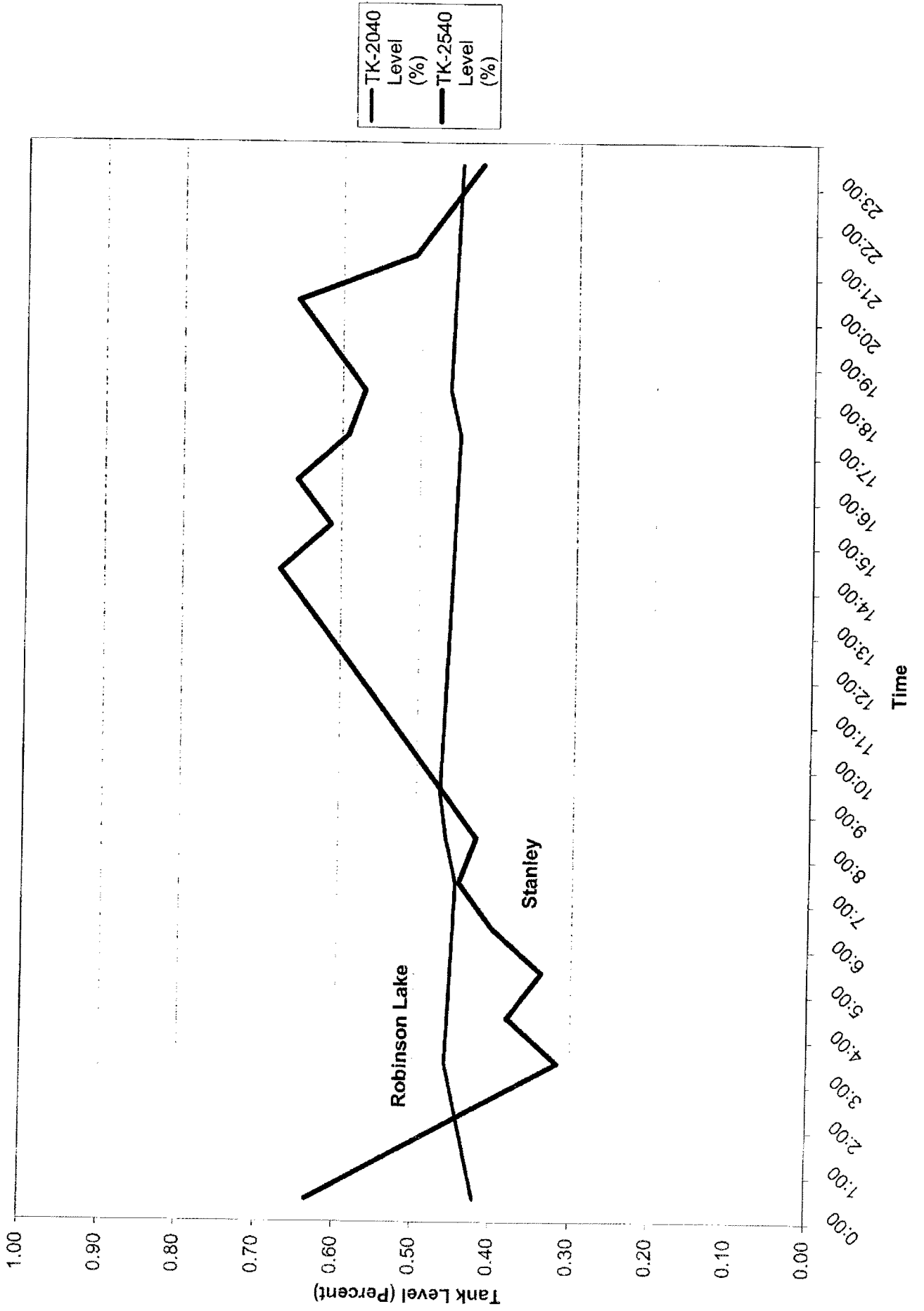
Recommendations	Max RR	Responsibility
32. Review means to divert overland water from the Whiting facility away from the diked area at the Nexen Robinson Lake facility, as this water could reduce the capacity of the Nexen dikes. (Causes: 1.15.2)		Travis Mecham and Bill Herrmann
35. Review the location of the truck unloading facility, as Whiting trucks will require access via the truck unloading area to other areas of the Robinson Lake site. (Causes: 1.15.4)		Bill Herrmann, Barry Garvin, Travis Mecham
1. Consider having Whiting add a bladder valve upstream of AOV-1001 (line 8-CO-AGA-1010), in order to protect and maintain backpressure in the Whiting oil pipeline. (Causes: 1.1.1, 1.1.2)	M	Bill Herrmann and Barry Garvin
3. Consider the addition of a low pressure alarm to PIT-1001, on the Whiting pipeline, as a potential means to identify leaks on the Whiting pipeline and at the inlet to the Robinson Lake station. (Causes: 1.1.1, 1.1.2)	M	Bill Herrmann and Barry Garvin
4. Verify with Whiting that their pipeline pumps will shut down on high discharge pressure, and/or verify that PSVs are included on the Whiting pipeline, to reduce the likelihood of potential pipeline ruptures that could occur should AOV-1001 at Robinson Lake malfunction closed. Also determine if the response time of the shutdowns on the Whiting pipeline are quick enough to reduce the likelihood of a spill in the event AOV-1001 malfunctions closed. (Causes: 1.1.3)	M	Bill Herrmann and Barry Garvin
33. Consider removing the drain line from the Whiting plant (the contents of which are currently unknown). (Causes: 1.15.3)		Travis Mecham and Bill Herrmann

Stanley Outlet Pump Scenarios	Daily	Pump Operations
P-262 = 500 bph	12 M	1 bp INTERIM (P-262)
P-263 = 1000 bph	24 M	1 bp INTERIM (P-263)
P-262/263 = 1500 bph	36 M	2 bp INTERIM (P-262 & P-263 in parallel)
		Future
		Future



R-L Outlet Pump Scenarios	Daily	Pump Operations
P-201 or 202 = 417 bph	10 M	1 bp INTERIM (P-201)
P-201 and 202 = 500 bph	12 M	2 bp INTERIM (P-201 & P-202)
P-201 and 202 w/ P-264 = 800 bph	19.4 M	2 bp INTERIM (plus P-264 from Stanley)
		Future

Tank Levels, Day 1



Monthly Tank Levels

